

A NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOSAPHES FROM CHINA
(HEMIPTERA, COCCIDÆ¹)

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The species of *Lepidosaphes*, described below, is very similar in general appearance to *L. beckii*, the purple scale, with which it was originally confused. Morphologically, it is clearly distinct therefrom, as shown below.

I am indebted to Mr. E. E. Green and Professor G. F. Ferris for confirming my opinion relative to its status as a new species. Mr. Green suggests that it is possibly the same as *L. eurycæ* Kuwana, as described in the Proceedings California Academy of Sciences, Vol. III, p. 80. That description is inadequate, however, to permit an exact determination, and consequently this form is best regarded, for the present at least, as distinct.

***Lepidosaphes chinensis* Chamberlin, sp. nov.**

Type host and locality. On "magnolia" from **Canton, China**. Collected by F. Silvestri, 1925.

Habit: Occurring on leaves and stem of host. Scale of female typical for the genus; dark reddish-brown, very similar in general appearance to *L. beckii*, the purple scale. Scale of male of the type common to the genus.

Morphological characteristics: Adult female (Figure 1). Length about 1.0 mm. Derm membranous throughout, except for pygidium and spur-like lateral projections of the abdominal segments; thorax distinctly separated from abdomen by a constriction; thorax divided midway by a distinct transverse crease; margin of abdominal segments distinctly projecting laterally, bearing gland-spines and numerous small ducts. There is a distinct transverse row of five or six large ducts immediately posterior to the posterior spiracles. On each abdominal spur and on the base of the pygidium there is a round, heavily chitinized boss or raised disc, five pairs in all. Pygidium (Figure 2) with two pairs of well-developed lobes; median pair well spaced, mesally notched, as a whole well rounded; second pair less prominent than mesal pair, distinctly bilobed. Between the mesal lobes is a simple pair of gland spines; between the mesal and second lobe is a pair of gland spines and a large submarginal pore; beyond the second lobe another pair of gland spines and two large submarginal pores; then two more spines and another pair of submarginal pores, and lastly two more gland spines and a single submarginal pore. All submarginal pores with conspicuous chitinous rims. Dorsal ducts smaller than marginal ducts, fairly numerous and

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arranged in two conspicuous bands, as shown in Figure 2. No ventral ducts. Circumgenital pores in five small groups of four to six pores each. Anal opening anterior to cephalic group of circumgenital pores.

From *L. beckii*, its nearest relative, *chinensis* may be distinguished by the fewer circumgenital pores and by the greater number of marginal chitinized bosses. In *beckii*, these bosses are found on the two anterior abdominal segments and the prepygidial segment only, three pairs in all.

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology of the University of California Citrus Experiment Station. Paratypes are deposited in the Stanford University collection and in Mr. E. E. Green's collection. Type material in the United States National Museum.

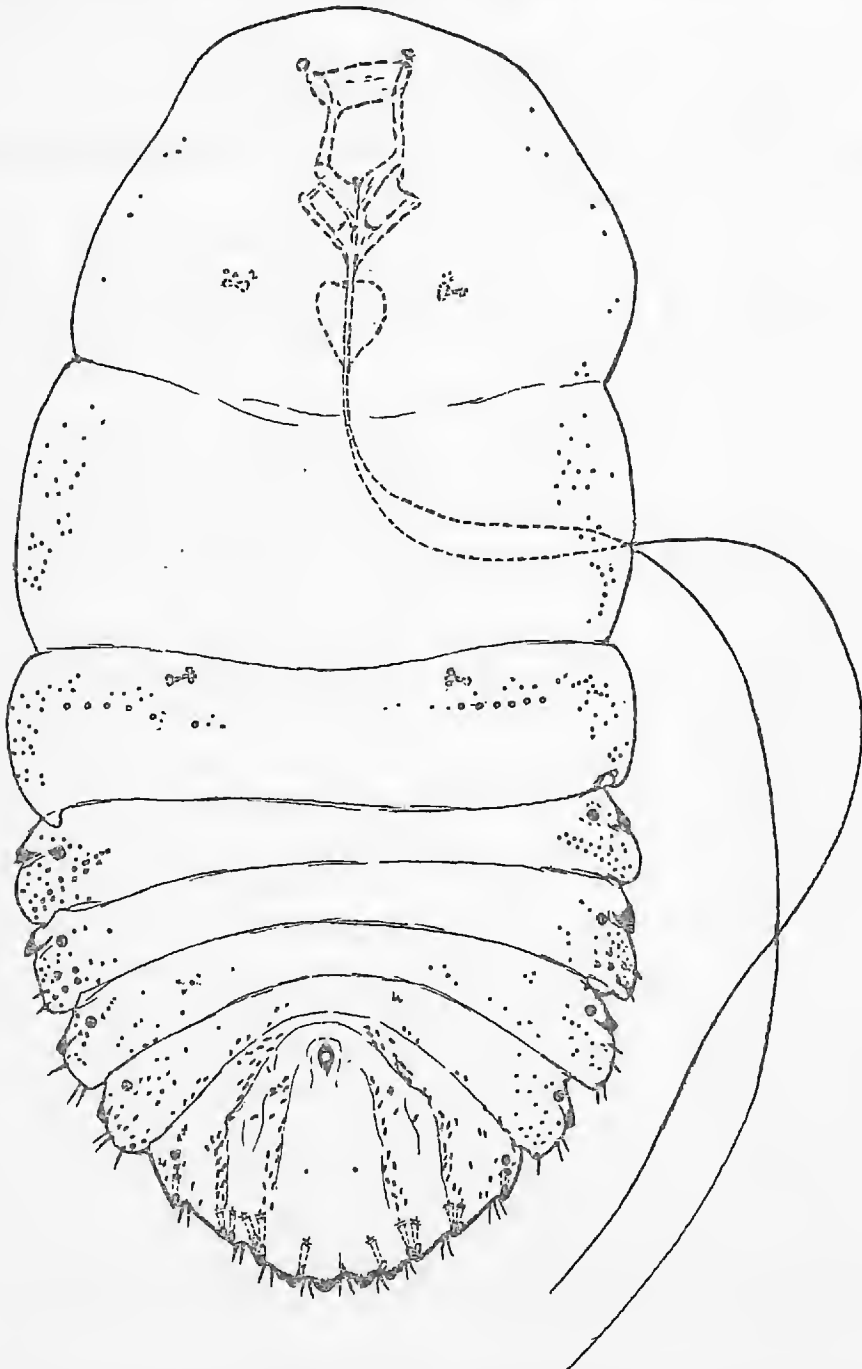


Figure 1. *Lepidosaphes chinensis* sp. nov. General aspect of adult female